

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. I.

LOUISVILLE, KY. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1865.

NO. 299

CALVERT, CIVILL & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
OFFICE—PRESS BUILDING,
NO. 826,
Jefferson Street.

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TERMS

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year, \$10.00
" " " 6 months, 5.00
" " " 3 " 3.00
" " " 1 " 1.00
1/2 the week—payable to the Carrier—25c.

WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, (22 issues) \$2.00
Two copies, " " " (22 issues) 1.00
We will send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TEN, TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, or other business with the paper, should be addressed to "The Union Press, No. 325 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for the paper should be addressed to The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky.

Care should be taken to write on only one side of the paper.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

Two lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisers in Daily Union Press.

Five lines (forty words) or less, a column of "Want Ads." "For Sale," "For Rent," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

Letter from Bowling Green.

Patriotism and Party Spirit Seldom Agree.

(Correspondence of the Union Press.)

BOWLING GREEN, March 30.

When the faithful historian of this wicked rebellion, this cruel war, shall have in appropriate terms of commendation depicted the progress with the Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern States rushed to arms at the first call, he will doubtless, in answer to the question, "Where was Kentucky and what the part she took in this terrible affair?" be compelled to say: She was the first to claim the right, naturally, first to propose, and second to give up the negro. Well, if the Democrats can draw consolation from a remembrance of these stubborn facts, they are at liberty to enjoy it all, for patriots claim no part in such base acts. We draw our employment from all other pages of the eventful history in which the contest between patriots and politicians shall be depicted; already a most brilliant victory has been achieved; already have the stoutest hearts quailed in the face of critical events. Already has the nation exulted that there has again a right to be patriotic in Kentucky as in Vermont. Already have demagogues and small politicians lost their prestige, and propose to suit themselves to the inexorable logic of events.

They forced themselves upon me by reading the accounts of two meetings recently, and I suppose hastily gathered up, in Louisville. The first of colored people, addressed by Gen. Palmer, in a strain of patriotic eloquence that would have commended him to the high consideration of every mind-mind man in the State, and associates his name with those "who have souls to dare that which they have the will to do." In doing this Gen. Palmer has nobly vindicated the sacred rights of humanity and proven to the "white men" of Kentucky, as well as that of mankind, that even in Kentucky, the black man has rights that the white man is bound to respect. Let this ball be kept in motion, and let the banner of good conscience, which Gen. Palmer has raised, be carried still higher. Obedience to fashion kills their physical strength and murders their mental capacities. The slave is the most abject slave. Slave to labor will live and grow old, and see two or three of her fashionably amanaged white men.

Camp Nelson, Kentucky.

(Correspondence of the Union Press.)

CAMP NELSON, April 4.

It is very lamentable to see the extent of hostility which exists in the white soldier toward their colored compeers in arms. Considering that the national legislature and the President, by proclamation, have given the colored soldier his present status in the army of the country. All acts of violence committed upon him in consequence of such official recognition, are utterly rebellion, and should be punished with severity. I am led to make these remarks from frequent instances of this character.

On the evening of March 11th several soldiers of the 6th U. S. Colored Cav., were walking near their camp line, when a white patrol, belonging to the 11th Kentucky cavalry regiment—now nearly out of date—fired several shots at them, and hastily decamped in every direction. The firing aroused everybody in the camp. I with others hastened to learn the cause of the firing and to ascertain, whether the forces of the delinquent patrols were pursued and pursued to be guerrillas who had forced their passage into camp. Everything was in commotion and alarm. Finally the facts circulated and some investigation ensued, but to no avail. This afternoon the 11th Kentucky cavalry were guarding a forage yard when several of the patrols "full of whisky" rode along the pike, and fired upon one of the soldiers getting water from a pond beneath the forage yard and the pike. They firing was wide and general, but a white horse belonging to the 11th Michigan cavalry was shot in the head but not mortally, while the colored soldier escaped under a number of shots. The patrols all fled save one, who was wounded in the shoulder, and the white soldier.

Great excitement prevailed as the officials promptly arriving, and as the two white men were being carried to the hospital, one white patrol and the colored soldier who had merely returned the fierce onslaught of the patrols were marched to prison. During the illumination of last night, a procession was formed, composed of officers, soldiers, and loyal citizens, who marched through the principal streets of Louisville, in honor of the members of the Legislature from this country. The Colonel was called for, and responded in a brief, but elegant and patriotic speech.

Arriving at the public square, Wm. B. Jones Esq., was called for, and taking steps of the Court House, addressed the crowd for a short time relative to the important victories recently achieved by our armies, breathing throughout a spirit of eternal fidelity to the Union.

The very efficient colored band, resident here, officiated on the occasion. Every thing passed off well. It was a grand time but is only a feeble foretaste of the still grander time we intend having, very soon, when Lee's army surrenders or is captured. The news of the capture of Lee will be an account of the affair, and will be published in the Press Journal, and paper of Nashville. Will send papers please copy this into their columns?

W. M. BESAN.

Caution to White Men:

(For the Union Press.)

The act of Congress was passed on the 3d day of March, 1861, by which the wives and children of all colored men who have hitherto enlisted, or who may hereafter enlist, in the military service of the Government, are made free; together with General Orders, No. 10, issued by command of Major General Don Carlos Buell, of the Army of Kentucky, has created quite a sensation in the military circles, and may exercise the minds of the expounders of the law, in a great many cases, arising from the total absence of law regulating the marriage of slaves, and the practice of cohabitation so long practiced in the slave States.

We have just heard of a case which illustrates these facts. A negro man enlisted in the service of the United States last fall, having by his first wife—long since dead—one son, and by his second—the second still living, an all, sold man to his own master, and the simon-pure African blood. But the present liberal spouse had two other children during their cohabitation, by a white man, well marked, being well mixed with the pure Anglo Saxon blood. The decision of the court is to award the negro woman and her two sons to the white man, but that the child by the first wife was free; but that the white man's children, the Anglo Saxon stock were still slaves, the law having been passed for the benefit of colored men only.

For the armament of the army, four hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, five hundred thousand dollars.

For signal service of the army, one hundred thousand dollars.

For salaries of two clerks in the signal office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for ordnance, stores, stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accoutrements, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, the sum of seven millions of dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the regular supplies of the army, serving in commission or on detached service, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For communication of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For communication of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For clothing to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, ten million dollars.

For communication of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For communication of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For clothing to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For subsistence in kind for regular army, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, ten million dollars.

For communication of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For communication of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For clothing to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pay of volunteers, two hundred million dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on duty; and for the cost of transportation, in such quantities as they may require, not exceeding sixteen ounces per month, and the amount due therfor shall be deducted from their pay in the same manner as is now provided for the settlement of clothing accounts.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the amount hereinbefore appropriated for the pay of the army, the sum of thirty-six million dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE---PRESS BUILDING,
NO. 826
JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1865.

News of the Day.

Up to 2 o'clock the telegraph brings no further news with regard to the surrender. But the accounts of previous dates show that, by noon of the day before, Lee had agreed to surrender to General Grant, and that his army is paroled by proxy. His army has melted away so amazingly that one is troubled to find a parallel. Virginia is full of demoralized rebels, so badly demoralized that they will probably desert and flee for home in every direction anxious only to escape the wrath of the Nation. They have put their fingers in the fire, and don't want to be burned. They have handled pitch, and don't want to be defiled. In fact, they are ready to do anything that is not developed. The amount of loyalty already displayed in Richmond would last some States if we know of a twelvemonth, and the quantity lying around loose in Virginia is absolutely astounding.

The shell with which treason had encased itself has been exploded, and proves more egg-shell than triple-brass. All these records of loyalty should follow the exposure as natural as that day should follow dawn. They are only valuable as showing that the arch-traitor has no longer a formidable following. The argument *a posteriori* lies in the fact that treason has all the elements of the fox, in the presence of the national armies it is dead.

The air is full of peace rumors. Victory and defeat alike breed hosts of these pestilential affairs—pestilent, not because they appear to point to peace, but because they invariably approach the end of pestilential affairs for compassing of principle or justice. One would think that by this time every one ought to know that most of these rumors are for speculative effect on the market, yet such is the inexhaustible gullibility of mankind that each new version finds abundance of verbiage ready and open-mouthed lips to say “Men are never satisfied,” and a venerable physician to us many years ago “till they are victimized, and therefore it is expedient to humbug them as fast as possible.”

The latest edition of this old story is published in new binding this morning. The Times President Lincoln is often very far from being the chief of the rebellion. Mysterious Madam Rumor has for prudential reasons omitted to state the terms. The cunning judge knew that the omission wouldn't reflect the credit of the story, while it might add to her own propulsive credit. Any one can guess that she will say an amnesiacal “I am unimportant, ad libitum variations to suit different tastes.”

Festina lente is a good motto for the matter. Imitate staid Kentucky. The rest of creation may go crazy with excitement as fast as it likes; she don't propose to celebrate too much. She is a wise woman who says “Hasten slowly.” Don't believe too much. Don't be afraid that the traitors can utterly escape punishment. “Vengeance” says Tertullian, “patient, because eternal.”

The State Convention of Missouri died yesterday at old age. It may have done some unworthy things; it was certainly said some foolish things; but on the whole the result of its labor is good. The loyalists of Missouri knew that they must use the knife freely in order to effect a permanent cure; and they have pretty effectually cut out the cancerous tumor, and made the state law of the State. The people will promptly ratify their work. Missouri will henceforth take place as one of the freest, most enlightened, and most prosperous of the States. The tide is already turned in her favor, and for every traitor she loses, she will gain two loyal citizens. Her hastening prosperity, we can truly say, Kentucky views without envy!

Hon. N. B. Borden, of Massachusetts, died at Fall River yesterday.

Pollard, the rebel historian, is in Castle Thunder for violating his parole and using disloyal language.

Senator Hunter is at his farm in Essex county, Virginia.

Breckinridge was with Lee last Friday, and has not since been heard from.

It is reported that in exploding their magazines in Richmond, the rebels blew the Almshouse to fragments, killing or wounding every person in it.

At the beginning of the war, the clerical force of the Dept. of the U.S. Army in the States Army at Washington consisted of but eight clerks. It now numbers one hundred and sixty.

The Duke de Morny is said to have left 15,000,000 francs. The French public wonders if it is not larger, as the Duke was an insatiable speculator, and was allowed to plunder the public on the Bourse, by being admitted to the secrets of state in the palace.

A “colored gentleman” from the State of Mississippi has purchased a pretty residence in Louisiana, Mo., for \$2,500.

At a recent convocation at the Episcopal clergy of the diocese of Wisconsin, held at Racine, the full choral service was sung by a choir of thirty men and boys, all arrayed in surplices.

Mr. Grau is to give a season of opera in Chicago. He is to sing with Kellogg, in addition to the other members of the company, and has made a special arrangement with Carl Formes to sing in the “Huguenots.” The opening opera for the new Chicago house will be “Trovatore.”

The naval flag of Switzerland will be a white cross on a red field.

King Ludwig II, of Bavaria, has ordered that all dramas by Schiller and Goethe shall be performed in the Court Theater, and the no longer in the opera house.

The Pike County (Ill.) Democrat says a letter received from a citizen of that country, from his son, a member of the 9th Illinois Regiment, stationed at New Orleans, states that all but 170 of the regiment perished in storm while on board of a transport in the Bay of Mobile.

By the death of Bishop Delaney, Assistant Bishop Cox becomes the Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York.

Navigations on the south shore of Lake Erie is now open.

Kared, a blacksmith, is now living on his farm at Grovesport, near Columbus, Ohio. He still keeps Crude oil.

The rumored insanity of the celebrated tenor, Signor Giungini, is confirmed. The unfortunate man is said to be a raving madman, and is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Complete returns from the Connecticut election give Buckingham, 11,066 majority, and show that total vote was about the same as that of last year. The Senate is unanimously Union, as at first supposed, and in the House there will be 161 Republicans and 73 Democrats. P. T. Barnum is elected from Bridgeport.

Enthusiastic Loyalty.

The great armies that have so long defended Richmond and Petersburg have been removed to another quarter, where, in the estimation of their General, their valor and endurance can be made more available.

Lee's army withdrawn intact, and tied no longer to one position, the Confederacy frowns a more terrible defiance to-day from the fastnesses of her vast interior.—N. Y. Treasuror.

Judging from the tone of our exchanges, we should say that that editor isn't appreciated in New York. If he thinks of migrating, Kentucky would be a good place for him to come to. He might go further and fare worse.

New Edition of U. S. Dispensatory—Nearly 2,000 pages. Price \$10. Civil & Calvert have it.

THE EXPERIMENT OF FREEDOM.

The Democrat contrives every once in a while to dig up from some obscure or doubtful source a statement made by some malcontent in rebel regions where our flag prevails, and freedom abounds, respecting the failure of free labor amongst blacks. And the editor then announces, with a frown and a growl, and much strut of assumed wisdom, that the negro will not work without the coercion which can only be applied to him in a state of bondage. One of the grumbling ex-planters of Louisiana writes to the New York World a long account of the workings of the semi-free system of that State, inaugurated by General Banks. The ex-planter complains that it is a failure. He comes out at the end of the year in debt. The freedmen cost more than ever, and produce less. The Democrat quotes largely from this man's report, and then says, with an *ex cathedra* flourish :

No experiment was ever more thoroughly tried, or was ever so complete and thorough a failure, as the one which Kentucky is called upon to repeat.

We will not stop to discuss the details of the Louisiana system now. It is but a provisional one, and has some of the spirit and a good deal of the form of the old system of slavery. We don't exactly believe in it, and we think it would break down just by reason of its mongrel character, even if its superstructure were universal and absolute freedom to all the inhabitants of the land were not imminent. But it is not by any means the rebellion vain against the power of my grace. I have admonished thee by the word of my truth, by the death of my saints, by the voice of thy conscience. Struggle no more against conviction, lest a worse thing come unto thee!

Coneybear and Howson say on this: “As the ox rebels in vain against the goad of his master, and as all its struggles do nothing but increase its distress, so is thy rebellion vain against the power of my grace. I have admonished thee by the word of my truth, by the death of my saints, by the voice of thy conscience. Struggle no more against conviction, lest a worse thing come unto thee!”

This illustrious Jew rose from the ground as blind, physically as Milton, but with the chambers of his mind prepared for light far transcending all those glories that illuminated the intellectual vision of the author of Paradise Lost. Paul, to use his own expressive language, when before King Agrippa was not “disobedient to the Heavenly vision.” He was led to Damascus, and prepared for a career of intellectual power that has never been surpassed. From the beginning of that career to the present moment, the mighty mind that then ceased to kick against the goads, has enlightened, educated, purified, and elevated every generation of mankind.

This was the cost of this revolution in this man? He was on the road to the highest position in the nation. He had no rival for the chair of Gamaliel. He had already attained a seat in the Sanhedrin, and that, undoubtedly as soon as he reached the eligible age of twenty-four. Full of mental power, of extraordinary gifts, of indomitable courage, of sleepless energy, he stood before the people, the very incarnation of power. He loathed the followers of the Nazarene as the lowest and vilest of the earth, and he says he voted for their death. Yet in a brief space of time he deliberately turns his back upon all the paths of earthly ambition, upon the highest of human honors, upon wealth, and réputation among his countrymen, takes his place among the despised, persecuted, scorned Christians, rather than “kick against the gods” any longer. No one knew better than he did the awful precipice from which he was about to fall, so far as the public opinion of his people was concerned. From the pinnacle of Jewish grandeur he was about to descend to the lowest abasement. He knew that he was to carry his life in his hands; that every degradation that could be heaped upon him would be a sure inheritance; that all that an intense, fiery persecution could visit on him would be all rather than meet a dreadful, dreary future by “kicking against the goads.”

The experiment of holding him in bondage, in a vast and swiftly-growing republic has been tried, and the loyal inhabitants of that republic don't care to see it repeated. They are resolved to at least make the trial of something else. It is plain that they can't do worse for the safety of the nation. It is plain also that the attempt to reinstate slavery now would be sheer madness as well as a crime. The tide of public feeling against it is ebbless. And all manner of influences, and agencies, now, including opposition itself, do but deepen the flow and add to the momentum of that tide. Talk about Kentucky trying the experiment of freeing her slaves! The slaves are practically free themselves. There is not a large slave-owner in the State but has to make terms with his negroes in order to retain their labor. And just because they are practically free, and nominally slaves, they are growing increasingly troublesome. The discomforts and irritations of this condition will steadily augment. Slaves, finding their masters powerless to hold them, and yet not magnanimous enough to give them their freedom frankly and manfully, or promise it to them, will deliberately inflict all the pinches of torture their ingenuity can devise. Such conduct is not perhaps according to grace, but it is according to nature. And it will be well for the pro-slavery men of Kentucky, when they ascertain and acknowledge and act upon the fact that the negro has an extensive amount of human nature in him. The attempt to conserve slavery in this State is nothing less than sheer boobyism. It is a fool's job. The practical question is not whether we shall try the experiment of emancipation, but whether we shall try the experiment of a nation's firm desire? Relieve yourselves from the curse that is among us; root it out and start upon a career of true greatness, walking hand in hand with the other States of the Union in all that constitutes national strength, national glory, national honor, and national prosperity. Do not, like a foolish ox, “kick against the goads” to your own injury, but become obedient, at once, to the national will, and say to your sister States that you are with them in purifying, guarding, strengthening, and perpetuating the national Constitution. If this shall be your course, your future will be neither dreadful nor dreary.

In calling the attention of capitalists to this enterprise, the Directors have no hesitation in expressing their belief in the success of the project, and their hope that it will be a great success. They have large tracts of land, containing two hundred and five acres, Royal one tenth. Said tracts are located on the waters of Big Creek, a tributary of Russell's Creek. All being within the boundaries of the city of Louisville, that hereafter the names of the owners or sellers of “nestled” or felled packed houghheads of tobacco offered in this market for sale shall be published in the city papers, and that the same shall be kept at different warehouses for the purpose of advertising.

2. Resolved, That the present Committee appointed for the purpose of tracing “nestled” or felled packed tobacco be authorized to have such names published, and to call on the dealers to assist in defraying expense of same.

3. Resolved, That no name shall be thus published unless the Committee can satisfy themselves beyond doubt, by whom the tobacco was packed or offered for sale.

JAMES T. EDMUNDS, Chairman.
M. B. NASH, Secretary.

APRIL 11, 1865.

Meeting of Tobacco Dealers.

At a meeting of the tobacco dealers of Louisville, Ky., last night, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published in each of the city papers:

Resolved, That the tobacco dealers of Louisville, Ky., that hereafter the names of the owners or sellers of

“nestled” or felled packed houghheads of tobacco offered in this market for sale shall be published in the city papers, and that the same shall be kept at different warehouses for the purpose of advertising.

2. Resolved, That the present Committee appointed for the purpose of tracing “nestled” or felled packed tobacco be authorized to have such names published, and to call on the dealers to assist in defraying expense of same.

3. Resolved, That no name shall be thus published unless the Committee can satisfy themselves beyond doubt, by whom the tobacco was packed or offered for sale.

JAMES T. EDMUNDS, Chairman.
M. B. NASH, Secretary.

APRIL 11, 1865.

PETROLEUM.

LOUISVILLE ROCK OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

Capital, \$800,000

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY, 1862.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. C. HITE, Captain, U. S. A.;

R. H. WOOLFOLK, Vice President.

E. D. AYER, Secretary.

GEORGE E. COOPER, Treasurer.

C. A. COOPER, Auditor.

